

State of Hawaii  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
Division of State Parks  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

August 25, 2006

Board of Land and Natural Resources  
State of Hawaii  
Honolulu, Hawaii

SUBJECT: Request Approval of Curator Agreement between State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources, and Hale Mua Cultural Group which Establishes Hale Mua Cultural Group as Curators of Ka'awaloa Village, Kealahou Bay State Historical Park, South Kona, Hawaii Island.

Curator Agreements

The first curator agreement began as a joint effort of State Parks and its Historic Sites Section in 1986 and 1987 to encourage community involvement in the care and management of historic and cultural sites on State-owned properties. Recently, curator agreements have been expanded to include the management and maintenance of natural features and facilities in the parks. This agreement between Hale Mua Cultural Group (a domestic non-profit corporation) and State Parks involves the planning, care, maintenance and management of Kaawaloa Village within the Kealahou Bay State Historical Park.

Specifically, initial efforts will focus on clearing vegetation from the historical and cultural resources of Ka'awaloa so that they can be better documented, understood, and monitored. This work will lay a solid foundation for the broader objects of the curator agreement.

Hale Mua Cultural Group

Hale Mua Cultural Group is a domestic non-profit corporation, whose Board of Directors are all members of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I. Hale Mua Cultural Group works to preserve and perpetuate the culture of the native Hawaiian and to administer grants to stabilize, restore, and maintain Hawaiian historical sites, as well as Hawaiian educational programs. Hale Mua Cultural Group's objectives are aligned with those of the Royal Order. The purpose of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I as it is known today, is to among many things, preserve and perpetuate the ancient culture, customs and traditions of Hawaii.

The Royal Order of Kamehameha I was established on April 11, 1865 by King Kamehameha V (Lot Kapuaniwa) to honor the legacy of his grandfather, Kamehameha the Great. Prince Jonah Kūhū Kalanianaʻōle reorganized the Order in 1902. Today, there are seven chapters of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I across the state.

The Kona chapter of the Royal Order, Moku O Kona, was officially formed in 1994. A majority of Hale Mua Cultural Group's Board members are members of the Moku O Kona chapter. Additionally, in a partnership with Kamehameha Investment Corp, the Royal Order serves as the *Kahu* (caretaker) of the Lekeleke Burial Grounds on the Island of Hawaii. Members care for the site and provide educational experiences of the area. Moku O Kona also assists with repairs and educational outreach at Heiau O Ahu'ena at Kamakahonu.

ITEM E-1

Hale Mua Cultural Group in its capacity as curator will facilitate an ongoing involvement of the local community, affected landowners and relevant organizations.

#### Ka'awaloa Village

Kealahou is located in the district of South Kona, along the southwestern coastline of Hawai'i Island and approximately 12 miles south of Kailua-Kona. Kealahou Bay State Historical Park is comprised of portions of the Kealahou and Ka'awaloa Ahupua'a, which form the northern and eastern shores of Kealahou Bay.

From Ka'awaloa south to Palemano Point, the bay measures about one and one-half miles in length and about one mile in width. Kealahou Bay and the adjoining lands are considered among Hawai'i's most significant historical and cultural places.

This curatorship is for Ka'awaloa Village, the makai portion of the Ka'awaloa Ahupua'a, which is a part of and within the boundaries of the Kealahou Bay State Historic Park. Ka'awaloa is a flat, fan-shaped lava peninsula near sea level, which rises gradually to the edge of Pali Kapu O Keoua. These forty acres of land define the northwest side of Kealahou Bay.

Ka'awaloa must be afforded the utmost respect and protection as one of Hawai'i's greatest cultural and historic resources. Many native Hawaiians express reverence for Ka'awaloa and Kealahou as a sacred place where their *ali'i* lived, worshiped and died and whose life histories were repeatedly tied to events occurring on these lands both before and after westerners arrived in Hawai'i. Over time, Kealahou became recognized as one of the seven royal centers of Kona District. Kealahou served as the primary religious complex while Ka'awaloa was more residential in nature.

On Captain James Cook's third expedition to the Pacific, his ships, HMS Discovery and Resolution, made the first recorded European visit to Hawai'i in 1778, when they stopped at the western end of the island chain on their way from Tahiti to the northwest coast of North America. After a frustrating year fruitlessly looking for a passage from the North Pacific into the Atlantic, Cook brought his ships back to the Hawaiian chain, stopping at Kealahou Bay in January 1779. Thought by the Hawaiians to be a god (Lono,) Cook was given royal treatment. But on February 14, 1779, he was killed in a skirmish on the shores of Ka'awaloa following a series of incidents between his crew and the Hawaiians.

Soon afterwards, Kealahou became known as a provisioning port for ships involved in exploration, whaling, and trans-Pacific trade and one of the earliest mission stations was established at Ka'awaloa. By the late 1800s, traditional fishing and farming were giving way to ranching and coffee and the small residential communities of Napo'opo'o and Ke'ei that line the bay today.

From the western perspective, the historic value of Ka'awaloa has international dimensions. Captain James Cook's monument, which is located on the shoreline of Ka'awaloa, marks a milestone for European achievement, exploration and influence in the Pacific region.

To honor both the native Hawaiian and western significance of Kealahou, the 375-acre Kealahou Bay Historical District (Site #10-47-7000) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

There is a growing demand to learn, touch, and experience the history of Hawaii's discovery by westerners - a growing demand to feel the place and circumstances of the time. In part, this demand contributes on a daily basis to the hundreds of visitors accessing Ka'awaloa by kayak, dive boats or on foot. From a planning perspective, access and use of Ka'awaloa is a growing issue and the presence of a curator is a means of grounding this perspective in the cultural past.

Throughout the broader community, there is general acceptance and support of the native Hawaiian renaissance - the resurgence of practitioners, Hawaiian language schools, rediscovery of native arts and medicinal practices, etc.

This rebirth of Hawaiian culture is aligned with the aspirations of Hawaii's visitor industry. Hale Mua Cultural Group will rely on the technical expertise and historical resources of the State Parks and the State Historic Preservation Division as it assumes the responsibilities of curator.

#### Curatorship Agreement

The curatorship agreement is for a 5-year period. During this time Hale Mua Cultural Group will work with the Department in the development of a long-term management strategy for the Kaawaloa Village, which will guide the maintenance, management, and archeological restoration of the area. This will be done in accordance with all laws, rules, regulations and permitting processes necessary to complete any proposed activities.

State Parks encourages community involvement and assistance with the care, management and interpretation of natural and cultural resources in the parks through curator agreements. Hale Mua Cultural Group has indicated a willingness to carry out their responsibilities as curators and to work closely with the Department to ensure that the guidelines established in the curator agreement are followed.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board:

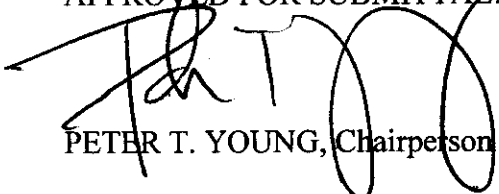
- 1) Approve a Curatorship Agreement for Kaawaloa Village within the Kealahou Bay State Historic Park to Hale Mua Cultural Group subject to approval by the Attorney General.
- 2) Authorize the Chairperson, as its designee, to negotiate other potential and future terms and conditions, including future revisions and amendments, to best serve the objectives of this agreement, preservation of the Park's cultural resources, and the interests of the State.

Respectively submitted,



DANIEL S. QUINN  
State Parks Administrator

APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL:



PETER T. YOUNG, Chairperson

# **CURATORSHIP AGREEMENT**

## **KEALAKEKUA BAY STATE HISTORICAL PARK KA'AWALOA SECTION KEALAKEKUA, HAWAII**

THE CURATOR:

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Hale Mua Cultural Group (a domestic non-profit corporation)  
73-4384 Paiaha Street  
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii i 96740

Date

STATE OF HAWAII:

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Peter T. Young, Chairperson  
Board of Land and Natural Resources

Date

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Member

Date

## INTRODUCTION

This curator agreement (agreement) is between the State of Hawai'i, Department of Land and Natural Resources and Hale Mua Cultural Group, hereinafter referred to as the Curator.

Hale Mua Cultural Group is a domestic non-profit corporation, whose Board of Directors are all members of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I. Hale Mua Cultural Group works to preserve and perpetuate the culture of the native Hawaiian and to administer grants to stabilize, restore, and maintain Hawaiian historical sites, as well as Hawaiian educational programs. Hale Mua Cultural Group's objectives are aligned with those of the Royal Order. The purpose of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I as it is known today, is to among many things, preserve and perpetuate the ancient culture, customs and traditions of Hawaii.

This agreement establishes Hale Mua Cultural Group as curators of the Ka'awaloa Village within Kealahou Bay State Historical Park, Hawai'i Island for the purposes of working with DLNR in the maintenance and management of this area and interpretation, documentation, and monitoring of the historic properties within the area.

The curators will also work with the Division of State Parks (State Parks) in fulfilling the planning and compliance requirements needed to implement these management and interpretive initiatives.

Specifically, initial efforts will focus on clearing vegetation from the historical and cultural resources of Ka'awaloa so that they can be better documented, understood, and monitored. This work will lay a solid foundation for the broader objects of the curatorship.

Kealahou Bay is located in the district of South Kona, along the southwestern coastline of Hawai'i Island and approximately 12 miles south of Kailua-Kona. Kealahou Bay State Historical Park is comprised of portions of the Kealahou and Ka'awaloa Ahupua'a, which form the northern and eastern shores of Kealahou Bay.

From Ka'awaloa south to Palemano Point, the bay measures about one and one-half miles in length and about one mile in width. Kealahou Bay and the adjoining lands are considered among Hawai'i's most significant historical and cultural places.

This curatorship is for Ka'awaloa Village, the makai portion of the Ka'awaloa Ahupua'a, which is a part of and within the boundaries of the Kealahou Bay State Historic Park. Ka'awaloa is a flat, fan-shaped lava peninsula near sea level, which rises gradually to the edge of Pali Kapu O Keoua. These forty acres of land define the northwest side of Kealahou Bay.

Ka'awaloa must be afforded the utmost respect and protection as one Hawai'i's greatest cultural and historic resources. Many native Hawaiian express reverence for Ka'awaloa and Kealahou Bay as a sacred place where their *ali'i* lived, worshiped and died and whose life histories were repeatedly tied to events occurring on these lands both before and after westerners arrived in Hawai'i.

Kealakekua was developed by the *ali`i*, over time and by at least the 1700s, as one of the seven royal centers of Kona because of its sheltered bay, the abundance of natural resources, and the fertile and well-cultivated agricultural lands lying inland of the Bay.

The *ali`i nui* moved from one complex to another on the island and some *ali`i* were known for preferring to reside in particular places. The retinue could be so large that the residences of the chiefs and chiefesses would be spread out along the coast to either side of the primary religious or residential complex.

Thus, Kealakekua served as the primary religious complex while Ka`awaloa was more residential in nature. Kealakekua also had some unique attributes. Hikiau Heiau at Kealakekua was distinguished as being one of the six *luakini heiau* of Hawai`i Island that was annually dedicated by the *ali`i* in each of the six districts and was the site of rituals marking the start of the *makahiki* season during some periods of time.

On Captain James Cook's third expedition to the Pacific, his ships, HMS Discovery and Resolution, made the first recorded European visit to Hawai`i in 1778, when they stopped at the western end of the island chain on their way from Tahiti to the northwest coast of North America.

After a frustrating year fruitlessly looking for a passage from the North Pacific into the Atlantic, Cook brought his ships back to the Hawaiian chain, stopping at Kealakekua Bay in January 1779. Thought by the Hawaiians to be a god (Lono,) Cook was given royal treatment. But on February 14, 1779, he was killed in a skirmish on the shores of Ka`awaloa following a series of incidents between his crew and the Hawaiians.

Soon, Kealakekua became known as a provisioning port for ships involved in exploration, whaling, and trans-Pacific trade.

About 40 years after Cook's visit, the missionaries arrived and established one of the earliest mission stations in Hawai`i at Ka`awaloa. By the late 1800s, traditional fishing and farming were giving way to ranching and coffee and the small residential communities of Napo`opo`o and Ke`ei that line the bay today.

From the western perspective, the historic value of Ka`awaloa has international dimensions. Captain James Cook's monument, which is located on the shoreline of Ka`awaloa, marks a milestone for European achievement, exploration and influence in the Pacific region.

There is a growing demand to learn, touch, and experience the history of Hawai`i's discovery by westerners - a growing demand to feel the place and circumstances of the time. In part, this demand contributes on a daily basis to the hundreds of visitors accessing Ka`awaloa by kayak, dive boats or on foot. From a planning perspective, access and use of Ka`awaloa is a growing issue and the presence of a curator is a means of grounding this perspective in the cultural past.

On December 12, 1973, the 375-acre Kealahou Bay Historical District (Site #10-47-7000) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The coastal flats of Ka'awaloa are included in this large district. The individual historic places and sites of Ka'awaloa, particularly the various events and individuals associated with these places and sites, contribute greatly to the significance of the historic district as a whole.

Throughout the broader community, there is general acceptance and support of the native Hawaiian renaissance - the resurgence of practitioners, Hawaiian language schools, rediscovery of native arts and medicinal practices, etc. This rebirth of Hawaiian culture is aligned with the aspirations of Hawai'i's visitor industry.

Hale Mua Cultural Group will rely on the technical expertise and historical resources of the State Parks and the State Historic Preservation Division as it assumes the responsibilities of curator. Curator will perform all duties and responsibilities without pay from the State of Hawai'i.

### **ONGOING DLNR RESPONSIBILITIES**

The State of Hawai'i, through the Department of Land and Natural Resources, is owner of Ka'awaloa and its resources and has absolute and ultimate authority over all activities including management, care, planning, maintenance, and restoration within the park. DLNR's Division of State Parks, hereinafter referred to as State Parks, represents the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The staff of State Parks shall oversee the operations and activities of the Curator for compliance with this agreement.

### **THE AIM OF THE STATE OF HAWAII'S CURATOR AGREEMENTS**

The State of Hawai'i's curator agreements were initiated by DLNR's State Parks and its Historic Sites Section in 1986 and 1987. The aim is to:

1. Better maintain significant historic sites and natural resources and protect them from vandalism, natural factors, and unintentional human actions that will damage sites.
2. Provide the State's citizens greater access to view and understand the importance of these sites and the State's past history.

### **CURATOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. The Curator will coordinate all actions and activities undertaken in the execution of this Curator Agreement with State Parks.
2. The Curator will designate a volunteer supervisor(s) who is subject to approval by State Parks. All participants must submit a completed State Parks' volunteer waiver form (Attachments 1 and 2).
3. The Curator will submit an annual report of its activities and volunteer hours under this agreement to State Parks.

4. The Curator will help maintain the grounds within Ka`awaloa by clearing vegetation and removing litter if appropriate. Unless otherwise approved, this shall be done without ground disturbance to prevent damage to the structural integrity of the historic sites and to subsurface archaeological deposits. Weed-eaters, machetes, lawnmowers, chainsaws, and other hand tools may be used. Plants should not be pulled up by the roots, as this can displace rocks and damage subsurface deposits. With State Park approval, an herbicide with dissipation properties such as Round-up, may be used to control weeds and vegetation growth around the rocks of the historic sites where appropriate.
5. The Curator may undertake landscaping, watering and planting activities for the purpose of providing ground stabilization and minimizing erosion of the area, contingent upon approval of specific plans by State Parks.
6. All cut and gathered vegetation from Ka`awaloa should be taken to a designated area. There is to be no burning within the park.
7. The Curator may sponsor volunteer projects and educational tours in addition to their regular maintenance responsibilities but State Parks shall be notified 5 working days in advance of volunteer projects and educational tours involving over 25 individuals.
8. The Curator is required to assist in coordinating volunteer efforts that may be forthcoming from other organizations or individuals. Such other groups or individuals may participate in curator activities without being required to become a member of the Curator organization.
9. The Curator, will seek ongoing involvement of the local community, affected landowners and relevant organizations.
10. The Curator may prepare and install interpretive devices or displays, contingent upon approval of specific interpretive plans by State Parks and their submittal by State Parks to the Historic Preservation Division for the review and approval in accordance with chapter 13-277, HAR.
11. With State Parks approval, the Curator may retain the services of a professional archaeologist for the purposes of conducting archaeological work needed to fulfill the objectives of this curator agreement or to contribute to State Parks meeting the requirements of the historic preservation project review process (§6E-7 and 8, HRS; chapter 13-275, HAR). The archaeologist retained shall meet the professional qualifications established by chapter 13-281, HAR, and hold a valid permit to conduct archaeological activities in Hawai`i in accordance with chapter 13-282, HAR.
12. The Curator may propose amendments to this agreement to undertake other tasks at Ka`awaloa. Depending on the scope of the proposed amendments, approval by the Board of Land and Natural Resources or its designee may be necessary. Upon approval, the amendments will become a part of this agreement.



13. Use of Ka`awaloa by the Curator shall be in accordance with all of the Rules and Regulations of the Division of State Parks (Hawai`i Administrative Rules Title 13, Chapter 146), the Conservation District (Hawai`i Administrative Rules Title 13, Chapter 5) and all other applicable rules and regulations of the Department of Land and Natural Resources as well as all other applicable rules, regulations and permit requirements of the County of Hawai`i, State of Hawai`i and Federal Government, including requirements under HRS Chapter 343 concerning environmental and cultural review prior to any actions that would trigger this chapter.
14. All proposed maintenance, management and interpretive plans developed under this curator agreement shall be submitted by State Parks to the Historic Preservation Division for review in accordance with section 6E-7 and 8, HRS, and all applicable administrative rules.
15. The Curator will periodically monitor the condition and integrity of historic properties and their respective settings at Ka`awaloa. Where possible, attempts shall be made to prevent vandalism and damage. Should any damage be discovered, the Curator will notify State Parks as soon as possible.
16. Restoration work, as needed, may be undertaken by the Curator, contingent on approval of specific restoration plans by State Parks and their submittal by State Parks to the Historic Preservation Division for the review and approval in accordance with chapter 13-277, HAR.

## **SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

The Curator shall not:

1. Conduct or permit commercial activity, including the sale of any items or advertising of commercial products, to be conducted in conjunction with the curation of Ka`awaloa;
2. Undertake or permit fund raising activities at Ka`awaloa;
3. Install interpretive devices at Ka`awaloa without the prior approval of State Parks;
4. Permit participants to possess, display, use/consume alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs at Ka`awaloa;
5. Permit any temporary or permanent residence to occur at Ka`awaloa;
6. Cause any significant disruption to normal park usage;
7. Undertake site improvements unless these tasks are covered in the curator agreement or in later amendments to each agreement.

These constraints are extremely important to ensure that the sites are properly protected and are properly interpreted - thereby benefiting all the citizens of the State.

## **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES**

1. DLNR, in its sole discretion, will continue to manage and be responsible for the area covered by this curator agreement and may issue permits, including commercial permits, conduct archeological and other research and other investigative activities, and implement management plans. DLNR will consult with the curator on these activities.
2. State Parks agrees to provide the Curator with information relating to Ka`awaloa, including but not limited to archaeological and historical information, surveys conducted of archaeological sites or features, draft environmental impact statements, and plans regarding existing or proposed future uses of lands within the immediate area of Ka`awaloa.
3. The assistance of State Parks may be requested by the Curator for large clearing and hauling and with herbiciding. Such requests should be coordinated between the Curator, the Hawai`i State Parks District Superintendent, and the State Parks Archaeologist.
4. In accordance with sections 6E-7 and 8, HRS, and chapter 13-275, HAR, State Parks shall be responsible for obtaining concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Division to proceed with proposal under this agreement that could have an effect on historic properties at Ka`awaloa and for submitting for review and approval any reports or plans prepared in compliance with chapters 13-275 through 13-280, HAR.
5. The Curator shall be consulted on proposed activities at Ka`awaloa and assist with cultural protocol as may be needed. The Curator will be given the opportunity to assist in work at Ka`awaloa done by the DLNR or approved by the DLNR.

## **RESTRICTIONS ON THE CURATOR'S ROLE**

1. The Curator may not undertake tasks, which are not specified in this agreement. This restriction is to protect Ka`awaloa and its resources. No matter how sincere the intent of the Curator, a fragile site can easily be damaged. The Curator may propose amendments to this agreement to undertake other tasks at the Ka`awaloa. These proposed amendments must be approved by the Board of Land and Natural Resources or its designee.
2. It must be emphasized that failure to get approval of additional tasks will likely lead to the revoking of the curator agreement and the potential pursuit of civil or criminal penalties under sections 6E-11, 6E-11.5, or 6E-11.6, HRS, if historic properties are damaged or altered without prior approval of the departments.
3. The State of Hawai`i, Department of Land and Natural Resources is owner of Ka`awaloa and its resources and has absolute and ultimate authority over all activities including management, care, planning, maintenance, and restoration within the park.
4. It is the role of the Curator to help protect the historic properties covered by this agreement and to help provide public access for all the State's citizens. The curator is not the owner of Ka`awaloa and cannot restrict access.

## **CHECKS TO INSURE PROPER CURATION**

1. State Parks will make, at a minimum, two (2) agreed upon field checks per year to see that the curator agreement is proceeding as envisioned. If it is determined that tasks specified in the curator agreement are not being appropriately performed, State Parks will notify the Curator in writing of the problem and will provide the Curator with suggestions to correct the problem. The Curator will be allowed a reasonable time to correct the problem. If the Curator fails to correct the problem, this agreement will be subject to revocation.

## **CHECKS TO INSURE PROPER SAFETY**

1. The Curator agrees to perform their services in a safe and reasonable manner. It is the Curator's responsibility to become acquainted with the procedures and tools necessary to perform these tasks and to monitor the actions of their group of volunteers.
2. Prior to commencement and periodically throughout the agreement, the Curator will conduct safety briefings with their volunteers to ensure that they are aware of any potential safety hazards. The Curator will have volunteers sign liability waivers and instruct all volunteers in the proper method of performing their tasks.
3. The Division of State Parks is available to assist in providing safety presentations and written documentation on safety and proper methods of performing the work. An on-site evaluation, to discuss procedures, can be scheduled prior to the commencement of this agreement.

## **THE TERM OF THIS AGREEMENT**

The term of this agreement shall be for five (5) years from the state of execution. Continuation of this agreement after five (5) years is subject to written agreement by both the Curator and DLNR. If either party wishes to terminate the agreement, written notice shall be given to the other party.

## **LIABILITY CONCERNS**

The Curator is personally liable for any negligent acts or omissions that cause personal injury or property damage. However, because volunteers are considered "employees of the state" pursuant to Chapter 90-4(4), HRS, the State may provide legal representation pursuant to Chapter 662-16, HRS.

The Curator must provide a comprehensive liability policy under terms, conditions and amounts acceptable to the Department of Land and Natural Resource and the Curator.

## **ATTACHMENT 1 – CURATOR AGREEMENT FACT SHEET**

Park/Site:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Group or Organization:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Designated Volunteer Supervisor(s) and their contact numbers:

- 1.
- 2.

If you are a 501(C-3) non-profit, please include your ID number and date of incorporation:

ID No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Agreement: \_\_\_\_\_

List members who are regularly involved in curator activity and titles if applicable:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

Work Schedule:

Emergency Contacts (list names, telephone, pager or cellular numbers, in priority order):

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTACHMENT 2 - LIABILITY WAIVER FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICES**

As a volunteer personnel performing services for the State of Hawaii I understand that I am subject to the provisions of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 386 (also known as the Worker's Compensation Law):

1. Should I be injured while performing voluntary service for the State of Hawaii, I will be paid reasonable hospital and medical expenses as provided by Section 386-171, Hawaii Revised Statutes.
2. I further understand that under the provisions of Chapter 386, I waive any and all claims against the State of Hawaii, its officers, agents, and employees for any injury, property damage, and death caused by any act or failure to act on the part of the State of Hawaii, its officers, and agents. And employees, and I agree to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the State of Hawaii, its officers, agents, and employees from any suits, actions, and claims arising out of or any way connected with the activities permitted as a volunteer personnel for the Division of State Parks, Department of Land and Natural Resources.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Emergency Contact

\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Recommended by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Daniel Quinn, Administrator  
Division of State Parks

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

APPROVED BY:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Peter T. Young, Chairperson

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date